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Claims

1. A method for transmitting data via a physical channel in a communication system, said channel being used by at least one first transceiver and one second transceiver and transmitting data at a defined bit rate,
 - wherein the data to be transmitted (TD) is composed of load data (LD) and identification data (ID) for identifying the second communication device,
 - wherein the load data (LD) and the identification data (ID) are coded separately from each other
 - and respective coding (C_LD, C_ID) takes place in such a way that an identical bit rate is achieved after the coding operation for the load data LD and the identification data ID, and
 - the rate is matched to the bit rate that has been defined for the physical channel by means of a rate matching pattern that defines which bits are punctured or repeated in a data stream,
 - wherein the rate matching pattern for the load data (LD) and the identification data (ID) is identical.
2. The method according to claim 1 wherein the data to be transmitted TD is formed by linking the load data LD and identification data ID and rate matching takes place before or after linking.
3. The method according to one of claims 1 or 2, wherein at least load or identification data is coded by means of convolutional coding.
4. The method according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the coding operation supplies a bit sequence of bits 1 to n in a defined time window by means of which the rate is defined,
 - and rate matching is performed by means of a rate matching pattern by which individual bits in said sequence are punctured.
5. The method according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the physical channel is the High Speed Shared Control Channel

(HS-SCCH) .

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- 5 6. The method according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the identification data is the identification number of a transceiver.
- 10 7. The method according to claim 5 and 6, wherein rate matching takes place using a rate matching pattern by which the bits at positions 1, 2, 4, 8, 42, 45, 47, 48 are punctured in the bit sequence consisting of $n = 48$ bits.
- 15 8. The method according to claim 5 and 6, wherein the bits at positions 1, 7, 13, 19, 25, 31, 37, 43 are punctured in the bit sequence consisting of $n = 48$ bits.
9. The method according to claim 9, wherein the position of the bits being punctured is shifted by a whole number k , where $0 < k \leq 5$.
- 20 10. The method according to one of the preceding claims, wherein linking is bit-by-bit linking.